

the underside showing through. *Anterior wing* with the apex angulated but not produced, the outer margin arched instead of concave-sinuuous, and the inner angle not so broadly rounded. *Posterior wing* darker-coloured and also paling towards the outer margin, but with the submarginal series of arcuate marks smaller and less distinct. **UNDERSIDE** coloured and marked in much the same manner, but with more perfectly formed and more numerous ocelli; the anterior wing having three (the first between the submedian vein and the first median veinlet, the second the largest and best defined) perfect ocelli and two or three rudimentary ones following them, and the posterior wing, one rudimentary (close to the submedian vein) and six (the first in the same interspace with the rudimentary one, and the second the largest of all) perfect ones; each ocellus dark brown encircled by a very fine line of the colour of the strigæ and pupilled with iridescent silvery-white; the thin submarginal brown line rather more deeply engrailed.

Length of anterior wing 1·35; whence expanse = 2·8 inches.

HAB. Sibsagar, Assam (*S. E. Peal*). Two specimens.



#### XIX.—*Description of a new Papilio from the Andaman Islands.*—

By J. WOOD-MASON.

(With Part of Plate VI.)

PAPILIO LÆSTRYGONUM, PL. VI. Figs. 1, 2, ♂.

*P. Laestrygonum*, Wood-Mason, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, June, 1880, p. 102.

♂. Wings above cretaceous-white, the anterior ones black at the insertion, scarcely tinged with greenish at the base, with five black bands commencing at the anterior margin and cutting the cell, the first basal, extending to the inner margin, the second rather broader, also extending to the inner margin, and emitting a short conical process at the origin of the first median veinlet, the third scarcely broader, extending to the median vein, the fourth narrower, triangular, reaching or all but reaching the median vein, the fifth much the broadest of all, triangular, divided anteriorly into two forks by a curved narrow decreasing and interrupted band of the ground-colour running from the costal vein to the third median veinlet, extending to the inner margin, separated from the black outer marginal band by a band of the ground-colour divided by the black veins and very slightly if at all narrowing from the anterior margin up to the second median veinlet, whence it gradually decreases in width and distinctness to the inner

angle ; all these black bands connected at the anterior margin, and the first, second, and fifth of them at the inner margin also, by a very narrow edging of black.

Posterior wings with two black bands commencing and connected at the anterior margin and coinciding with bands of the underside, one basal, extending to the end of the first half of the first median veinlet, and the other discal, extending a short distance into the space between the 2nd and 3rd median veinlets ; with a small black spot near the end of the cell scarcely distinct from the discal band ; with four discal spots immediately beyond the cell running nearly parallel with the band, the first and largest transversely elongated and coinciding with a spot on the underside, the rest smaller than the corresponding ones on the underside, which latter are consequently seen through the wing-membrane beyond the margins of the former ; with a black spot succeeded by one of luteous at the anal angle ; with a marginal and submarginal series of black lunules coalescent in the anterior third but more distinct in the posterior two-thirds of the wing, where the two series are more or less separated from one another by ashy-grey scales continuous with the ashy patch occupying the outer third of the wing and extending also along so as to obscure the ultra-cellular part of the basal black band ; with the discal band and spots more or less irrorated and obscured with ashy-grey scales so that the disk of the wing appears mottled with black and grey ; and with the black tails, as also the incisures, margined with cretaceous-white.

Wings below pure white, anterior ones marked as above, with the ground-colour at the base and between the black bands as far as the median vein and its second branch yellowish ; with the band of ground-colour separating the fifth black band from the black outer border distinct, and not decreasing but on the contrary rather increasing in breadth, to the inner angle ; and with the curved line dividing the fifth black band into two forks more distinct and less discontinuous.

Posterior wings, from the base up to the median vein and the discal black band, yellowish, with three black bands, one narrow running from the insertion along the inner margin close to the abdominal fold, and two broader commencing and connected at the anterior margin and cutting the cell, one of these latter basal, extending nearly to the end of the basal half of the first median veinlet, and the other discal, some distance into the space between the 2nd and 3rd median veinlets, the two first of the three bands connected together at their outer extremities and with two largish coalescent black spots in the anal region ; with a small black spot near the extremity of the cell, and six of the same colour immediately beyond it disposed in a line which runs straight from the costal vein as far as the cell, but then curves

abruptly inwards, the first of these spots transversely elongated, extending from vein to vein, and connected with the second, which is roundish and itself connected with the discal band, the third oval, about one-third the size of the second, and touching the discocellular veinlet, the fourth twice the size of the third, in contact with the median vein and its two last branches, the fifth rather smaller than the third, the sixth crescentic and connected with the two above-mentioned large spots in the anal region; with six large diffused luteous blotches externally margined with black, and increasing in size and depth of colour from the anterior to the inner margin; with the ground-colour between these blotches and the discal black spots pure white; with an increasing series of six marginal lunules, between which and the wavy black margins of the luteous blotches the ground-colour is white in the anterior and grey or greyish-white in the posterior portion of the wings; and with the incisures and the tails margined with lutescent.

Head black with two white frontal bands; collar with a luteous spot on each side; thorax above jet-black ornamented at the sides with long grey setæ, below cretaceous-white; abdomen cretaceous-white with a tapering dorsal black band and two lateral fuscous ones.

Length of anterior wing 1·7; whence expanse = 3·5 inches.

HAB. South Andaman. Two specimens, both males, obtained by Mr. A. R. de Roepstorff.

To mark its close relationship to *P. Antiphates*, I have called the species *P. Laestrygonum* after the mythical people over whom Antiphates is supposed to have reigned. It differs from its nearest ally in having the upperside much blacker (the bands of the forewing being broader, and the first, second, and fifth of them with the marginal one extending to the inner margin where they are all connected together by a very narrow black edging, and the disk of the hindwing mottled as it were by black and grey) and a much greater extent of grey and more highly developed marginal and submarginal lunules on the hind-wing; in the abdomen being dorsally banded with black and the thorax ornamented with grey setæ, &c.

*P. S.*—On the 17th Nov., after the above had been sent to press, the fourth part of M. Oberthür's work entitled 'E'tudes d' Entomologie' was received in the Indian Museum, and in it I find the same species described and figured under the name of *P. Epaminondas*; but, as it seems to me not quite certain whether this name was actually published before mine, I have left it to M. Oberthür to effect the change of names that will become necessary if the fourth part of his work should really have been issued to the public before June, 1880.

*Presented*  
2 MAY 1885

